

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—of old a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.
J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The DAILY FREEMAN, containing the full telegraphic report to the associated press in Boston, morning and evening, and a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, will be furnished during the Session to mail subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 for three months. For \$1.20 the DAILY will be sent three months, postage free. Two cents for single copies in wrapper, to be had at all times at the office. Members ordering papers to be sent regularly for the Session and wishing to pay the postage here will be supplied at the rate of two cents per number. The paper will be delivered to members and others at their rooms, at the rate of \$1.25 for three months.

The WEEKLY FREEMAN will be furnished to mail subscribers during the Session for twenty-five cents.

Files of the latest New York and Boston papers will be at all times at the FREEMAN OFFICE, and those desiring to see these papers can do so by calling at this office.

Knights of the Golden Circle.

During several of the past years, mysterious allusions have frequently been made in the papers to the existence of an extensively organized secret society in the Southern States, called the Knights of the Golden Circle. But few at the North, probably, have ever had any adequate conception of the magnitude and real objects of that dangerous combination. As regards its extent, there can now be but little doubt that it has been made to embrace in its infernal folds, nearly the whole body, through the entire South, of unscrupulous politicians, office hunters, office holders, slavery propagandists of all kinds, with all the most active and desperate characters of lower degree, who, it was foreseen, would be needed in carrying out the nefarious purposes of the order—all bound together with fearful oaths to promote those purposes, and execute the orders of the Superior Councils. And as to its objects, there be as little doubt, that its great and sole purpose was the extension of the area of Slavery, the strengthening of the Slave power, and finally, as soon as the way could be paved for it, the dissolution of the Union. The projected invasion of Cuba, the Walker filibustering expedition in Central America, and the desperate attempt to carry Slavery into Kansas by fire and sword, came forth successively as the legitimate offspring of the Order. And when as the year 1861 approached, and the plot had so ripened as, in the opinions of the Grand Council, to warrant taking the great final step in the accursed drama, the whole society, in all its extended ramifications, was unquestionably called into action to start, and by every possible means to extend the present rebellion. The existence of such a wide spread sworn secret combination can alone account for many of the events and circumstances occurring in the progress of the rebellion, which have appeared so inscrutable to the people of the North—such as the mysterious manner in which, in spite of the previous popular majorities to the contrary, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee were entrapped into secession, and Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky came so near being made to follow. And it best accounts also for the strange manner in which all information respecting the movements of our armies, and the plans for such movements were transmitted to the enemy; for none but the initiated can tell how many members of that society there may be among the clerks and officers of our government at Washington, and even how many there may be, indeed, among the soldiers, officers or attendants of our own army.

It has been pretty well ascertained, that several branches of the Order have been established in the free States—one in Connecticut, one perhaps in New Jersey, and one very likely in Maine; while one in Ohio has lately been broken up, its records, &c., seized, and through the agency of one who purposely joined them, its whole secrets disclosed. This disclosing member, among other enormities was made to swear under penalty of being drawn in quarters, that he would not rest or sleep until Abraham Lincoln, the president, should be removed, and that he would wave in blood at the work as soon as Jeff Davis gave the order to attack Washington. Was there ever, in any country, such an atrocious conspiracy for hatching treason and

rebellion, or such a wicked instrumentality brought in to carry out the designs of traitors and swell the horrors of war?

For the Freeman.

Governor Fairbanks.

The present Chief Magistrate of our State, being about to retire from office, and probably from public life forever, we cannot forbear expressing a brief but heartfelt tribute of praise, when it is so justly due, and everybody feels it to be so.

Vermont has been peculiarly fortunate, in having at the head of affairs in times like these, such a man as Governor Fairbanks. In fact, New England as a whole, has been fortunate in her Governors. But our own worthy Chief Magistrate has not been a whit behind the foremost in efficiency and zeal, though he has not, like the gallant Sprague, taken the field in person.

Aside from the "crisis," which was not foreseen when Governor Fairbanks was selected as a candidate, there was great propriety in conferring upon him the second term of office, since he was defeated when a candidate for reelection at the close of his first term, not on account of his political views, much less from any personal unfitness, but on a side issue raised upon the "Run question." This time, he was borne into the gubernatorial chair by a triumphant majority, and probably no man who gave him his suffrage has had occasion to regret it. His fine business talents, his extensive acquaintance with the public and business men of the country, and his ample means, combined to fit him most admirably to be the efficient and economical Governor of a State composed chiefly of intelligent and prosperous, but staid and prudent farmers.

But Governor Fairbanks has also shown himself to be "the man for the times." We could not have found a person better fitted for the great emergency, had he been selected with special reference to it. With untiring fidelity and the most complete success, he has devoted himself to the work before him. In the prosecution of his patriotic labors, he has been "earnest in season and out of season," as faithful of his own time and money, as he has been sparing of the people's—us regardless of his private interests, as devoted to the public good.

The isolated condition of Vermont, its destitution of the various munitions of war, and remoteness from the scene of conflict, have greatly added to his labors. The people, who have rendered such efficient aid in Massachusetts, are with us, so scattered and unaccustomed to act together, as to have rendered but little assistance. The whole burden has rested substantially upon the shoulders of one man, though much credit is doubtless due to persons who have aided in carrying out his plans, but whose names do not appear conspicuously before the public.

To enroll, organize, equip and forward, seven Regiments, in a State like ours, and continue to look after them in the field, is a task the labor and responsibility of which, few can have any adequate conception of. Yet this is only one item, though a leading one, of what has devolved upon Governor Fairbanks, in connection with the war, to say nothing of the ordinary business of the State.

One of the most difficult tasks which he has been called to discharge, has been to select suitable commanders. We understand the Governor has aimed to secure, so far as practicable, not only graduates of West Point, but men who have seen actual service. We know how scarce such men are, since so many educated at the public expense have gone over to the rebels, to aid in destroying the very Government that breathed them into life. But he has on the whole succeeded remarkably well, though some doubts have been found or may prove wanting when called to pass this new ordeal, and fill to satisfy the men they are called to command and the expectations of their Country.

A few carpers there have been who have complained of the omissions or commissions of our worthy Chief Magistrate, or tried hard to do so, more especially in regard to his appointments. But their number is indeed very small, and their ungracious complaints are like the harsh grating of a dry hinge, and a very small one at that. The weight of their influence is no more than the bubble to the wave. The great mass of our people, of all parties, have both approved his measures and admired his conduct.

In regard to the troops, we believe the regiments of no State have been in all respects better equipped, or more carefully looked after, than those that have gone from Vermont.

The Governor has not told us, but we all know what immense pecuniary interests in his connection with the great business firms of the South he has hazarded, and will undoubtedly to a great extent sacrifice, in this struggle between anarchy and law, rebellion and rightful authority. One who has done so much to put them down and Government up, will undoubtedly call down on his head their especial vengeance. But these considerations—confiscation and depression in business—seem to have weighed no more with him, when set against his Country's good, than the small dust in the balance. These are times that try men's measure as well as their souls. Herculean labors were imposed upon the Governor—he has successfully performed his task.

Unusual responsibilities have devolved upon him—he has faithfully met them. Almost unlimited powers were placed in hands—they have suffered no abuse from him, but have been used wisely and solely for the public good.

As he retires from the public chair he has so well filled, and the office he has so much honored, the benedictions of the good people of Vermont, will attend him. May he be spared to see many useful and honorable years in the service of his Country. And when he stands who truly love that Country, shall gaze upon it for the last time, may the light of its glory—reunited, restored and enlarged, with every star shining undimmed in its place, and our dear old flag triumphantly vindicated, revered at home and respected abroad, floating like a wave of light from every battlement, streaming from every mast head, and flapping its protecting folds in the breezes of every port—may the light of its glory fall on him and us, and the halo of its brightness reach onward through the dark valley till it meets and is lost in the transcendent glory of the heavenly land.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

Annual Session—1861.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—*Bill introduced.*—By Senator Edmunds, to authorize the Governor to contribute one company of cavalry to a New England Regiment of cavalry; read twice and referred to committee on Military Affairs. On motion of Senator Edmunds the Senate took a recess for 1-2 hour during which time an informal meeting of the Senate for arranging the various committees was held. At the expiration of the recess it was ordered, on motion of Senator Wheeler, to proceed to the election of the Standing committees of the Senate. Senator Dillingham reported the action of the informal meeting. On motion of Senator Powers the rule relating to the election of committees by ballot was suspended and the Senate proceeded to elect the following committees *vice voce*:

On Rules.—Messrs. Rogers, Boutwell, Stewart, Finance—White, Willard, Hall.
Judiciary.—Edmunds, Dillingham, Stewart.
Claims.—Robbins, Taylor, Upham.
Education.—Woodward, Stevens, Morgan.
Agriculture.—Hubbard, Beattie, Bentley.
Manufactures.—Starr, Merrill, Burton.
Elections.—Richardson, Nelson, Wheeler.
Military Affairs.—Harris, Brock, Hubbard.
Roads.—Woodbridge, Hotchkiss, Starr.
Banks.—Powers, Jeweving, Jackson.
Land Taxes.—Merrill, Nelson, Beattie.
Printing.—Rice, Stevens, Morgan.
General Committee.—Becher, Richardson, Hotchkiss.

Senator Willard asked to be excused from serving on Finance committee, alleging multiplicity of engagements. His request was opposed by Senator Edmunds, and denied.

On motion of Senator Powers, the Senate voted to proceed to the election of the committee on Bills. Senator Woodward nominated Senator Wheeler as chairman.

Senator White said that in the absence of Senator Wheeler, and at his special instance he would request the Senate not to appoint him to this position. Senator Wheeler was then unanimously elected, and on motion of Senator Edmunds Senator Bentley was also elected, which completed the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senators, the roll being called, specified their choice of a daily paper, to be furnished during the session by the State.

Several of the Honorable Senators took the high moral ground, and resolutely declined the offer of the generous, though burdened, commonwealth.

Senate bill for the prevention of unauthorized recruiting, was taken up, read third time, and passed.

Bill introduced.—By Senator Robbins, to extend the charter of the Bank of Black River.

On motion of Senator Dillingham, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sawyer of Townsend, presented a petition from John Roberts and 81 other citizens, that the privilege of granting insurance policies might be given to towns; referred to judiciary committee.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Gifford of New Haven, an act to incorporate the Brookfield Edge-mold Company; to committee on corporations. By Mr. Miner of Hinesburgh, an act for the relief of Soren Corham of Hinesburgh; to committee on claims. By Mr. Cook of Cabot, an act in amendment of chap. 20 of C. S., in relation to school taxes; the amendment provides for including all such taxes in tax on grand list; to committee on education.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Noyes of Burlington, to grant leave of absence for the remainder of the session, to L. M. Snyder of Huntington; adopted.

The committees on Rules reported, in favor of a change of the morning hour of meeting from ten to nine o'clock; also a change in relation to report of committee, the words *in person*, in sec. 36 of the rules being stricken out; The report was adopted.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Baker of Elnsbrough, and act to prohibit, within the limits of this State, enlistment into companies forming in other States; to Judiciary Committee. By Mr. Nichols of Rutland, an act relating to the offense of larceny upon the person; to Judiciary Committee.

Adjoined.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

SENATE.—*Prayer by the Chaplain.*
Bill introduced.—By Senator Powers, providing that in future the mileage of the members and officers of both houses, shall be 5 cents per mile, by the nearest route offering suitable public conveyance; read twice and referred to Committee on printing.

A joint resolution.—advising the Governor to retain all able bodied men in camp, who are not embodied in any regiment, until further action on the part of the General Assembly. Senators Woodward and Robbins thought the resolution was not broad enough, as there are many enlistment men in different parts of the State who have never been encamped, and who would not be affected by this resolution. Senator Powers understood that the trouble which this resolution was expected to remedy was in the camp here and on his motion it was laid on the table.

Bill introduced.—By Senator White, repealing an act providing for the publication of allowances against the State, approved Nov. 1860; read twice and referred to committee on Printing.

Joint Resolution.—By Senator Morgan, granting the use of the Representatives' Hall for the use of the Historical Society. Senator Powers was opposed to the resolution mainly on the precedent it would afford. He thought all active Vermont Societies, and there is no end of them, would be entitled to the same courtesy, which often repeated would be a great burden. Senator White then called for the Yeas and Nays on this resolution which were as follows: Yeas—Senators Brock, Burton, Harris, Morgan, Stevens, White, Willard, Woodward—8. Nays—Beattie, Bucher, Bentley, Dillingham, Hall, Hotchkiss, Nelson, Powers, Rice, Richardson, Robbins, Taylor, Upham, Wheeler—14.

On motion of Senator Harris, the joint resolution, advising the Governor to detain men in camp, was taken up and it was recommended the House to amend so as to detain all men who are enlisted, and passed as amended.

Joint Resolution.—By Senator White providing for a joint assembly at 3 P. M. Tuesday, to hear the report of the Canvassing Committee; adopted. By Senator Powers, to appoint a Committee who shall establish the distance and mileage of the members and officers of both Houses. By Senator Willard authorizing the Governor to furnish the 2d and 3d Vermont Regiments immediately with suitable and necessary clothing.

Senator Willard stated that the men were nearly all in rags and very many without overcoats or blankets, and that large numbers were on the sick list from their exposure to the cold rains without proper protection.

Senator Powers said he must crave a little delay for deliberation. He said it was a great job to clothe two regiments and being mindful of the recalcitancy hitherto practiced, was fearful of some job being at the bottom of this. He thought a very little time spent in looking up the matter would be well used.

Sensors Woodward and Wheeler thought the brave men who had gone to defend the liberties of our country should be taken care of, and they were willing to risk something to protect them and desired the bill to pass immediately.

Senator Dillingham gave a feeling account of the destitution and wants of clothing which he understood to prevail in our regiments. He thought that in appearance and comfort they were inferior to Washington's army at Valley Forge. This was no part of the contract we made with them and whether the State is cheated or not they must be supplied.

Senator Robbins thought if we waited two or three days we should get no more honest agents and hoped the resolution would pass immediately. The rules having been suspended the resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—*Prayer by the Chaplain.*

Journal of Saturday read and approved. The Speaker announced that the Clerk had appointed as Assistant Clerks, Edward A. Stewart of Derby, Merritt Barber of Pownal, and John L. Barstow of Shelburne.

The Speaker announced standing Committees, as follows:

On Bills.—Mr. Johnson, Sherman of Newfane.
On Library.—Messrs. Fletcher, Gray, Field, of Cavendish.

On Elections.—Messrs. James Loveland, Ferguson, Bates, Adams of Shelburne.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Dennison, Noyes, Thomas, Baker, Hendee.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Cushman of Rochester, Nichols, Flegg, Fletcher of Shelburne, Hansden.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Smith of St. Albans, Gardner, Miner, Rowell.

On Education.—Messrs. Ranney, Tabor of Concord, Balch, Hotchkiss, Warren.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbel, Henry, Stewart, Bell, Cushman of Irasburgh.

On Roads.—Messrs. Canfield, Seymour, Wait, Miller, Howe of Vernon.

On Banks.—Messrs. Pingry, Johnson of Woodstock, Shepard, Green, Dickinson.

To make up the Grand List.—Messrs. Gifford, Spaulding, Bachelor, Willis, Warden, Cameron, Hine, Bowman, Webb of Guilmot, Elwood, Sheels, Adams of Grand Isle, Hyde, Randall, Fallington, Butler, Closson, Kimball, Carruth, Thomson, Dickinson of Benson, Dwyer, Hutchinson, Reed, Fowler, Shedd, Taggart.

General Committee.—Mr. Myers, Ripley, Harwood, Gooding, Sibley, Rich, Brown of Richmond, Reynolds, Robinson of Stowe, Paine, Blake, Dodge, Porter.

On the State Prison.—Mr. Morgan, Dyer, Merwin of Ferrisburgh, Lane, Stearns.

On Revision.—Mr. Houghton, Barrett, Berwick.

Distributing Committee.—Mr. Sandy, D. Ames, Taft, Higbee, Houston, Gates, Hall, Chitt, Fellows, Allen of Holland, Buel, Cook of Cabot, Pierce of Londonderry, Danforth.

On Corporations.—Mr. Hinman, Aldrich, Harrington, Huskins, Hitchcock.

On Town Lists.—Mr. Dana of St. Johnsbury, Lynde of Williamstown, Beard of Pittsfield, Kiddle, Bacon of Sunderland.

On Mills and Debitures.—Mr. Hatch, Brooks of Stamford, Palmer, Wright, Webb of Maidstone, Platt, Adams of Grand Isle, Bishop, Gilmore, Robinson of Newport, Croft, Martin, Barney, Robinson of Baltimore.

On Public Buildings.—Mr. Sabin, Brooks of Swanton, Wells, Allen of Troy, Scott.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Pingry of Weathersfield, an act in addition to Chap. 85 of C. S., in relation to Associations; to Judiciary Committee. By Mr. Cushman of Rochester, an act extending the charter of White River Bank; to the year 1888; to Committee on Banks. By Mr. Nichols of Rutland, an act to change the name of Pine Hill Cemetery Association, so that it shall become Evergreen Cemetery Association; bill passed, under suspension of rules, requiring engrossing, &c. By Mr. Hinman of Derby, an act to prevent the circulation of counterfeit and altered bank bills; to Judiciary Committee. By Mr. Pingry of Weathersfield, an act relating to the homestead, providing that the homestead shall be liable for expense of maintaining line fence; to Agricultural Committee.

The joint resolution providing for Joint Assembly, for election purposes, was called up, and time for such Assembly changed to 2-1-2 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday next. It was also resolved that Sergeant-at-Arms, military officers, and Judge Advocate General, should not

at that time be elected, because of a report that to be made, and bill pending referring to these officers.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Myers, an act to change the name of Allen Ray, constituting him the heir of Elisha and Ann Maynard; to General Committee. By Mr. Nichols of Rutland, an act to postpone the election of Representative to Congress, until the 1st of March, 1863, that advantage may be taken of a bill now pending in Congress, by which a more full representation may be gained to Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill No. 4, an act in relation to proper enlistments, was taken up and referred to Committee on military affairs.

Resolution.—By Mr. James of Waterbury that the Clerk be instructed to add to the Directory, the Constitution of the United States, amended to include also the Constitution of Vermont; and adopted. By Mr. Miner of Hinesburgh, an act relating to the support of families of soldiers; to Committee on military affairs. Adjourned.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—George Sherman of Waterbury, while attempting to get on board the passenger train of cars, at Montpelier Junction, last Saturday afternoon, lost his footing, and fell upon the track. The truck of one car passed over him, completely cutting off his legs just below the knees. He was brought to the village and received medical treatment as soon as possible, but the injury proved fatal, and he died the same night.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—The present week, especially to the visiting public probably the most interesting week of the Session. The organization, Bible and Historical Societies will hold their anniversary meeting as heretofore announced; while this is to be the last week of the encampment of Col. Lord's 6th regiment in this place.

LOOKING LIKE BUSINESS.—The House having thus early fixed the hour of meeting, in the morning, at 9 o'clock begins to look like business.

We are authorized by Col. Lord to state that no more Regiments will be called for by Governor Fairbanks. A few vacancies are left in Companies, although the Regiment is fully organized. Applications can be made at the office of the Adjutant General—Pavilion Hotel.

The Philadelphia Press says the recent changes in the commanders of our blockading squadrons, which have excited much comment, were made in order to insure not only the most loyal, but the most vigorous and daring of our commanders for the important naval expeditions now fitting out.

Large purchases of blankets for the United States government, and indigo for the manufacturers of army clothing, have been recently made in Montreal; and the market is now full of both articles.

Vermont Bible Society.

The Anniversary of the Vermont Bible Society will be held at Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October.

The Directors will meet at the Rooms of the Depository at 11 o'clock A. M. The Society will meet in the same place at 2 o'clock P. M.

Anniversary exercises and Sermon in the Brick Church, at 4-1-2 o'clock in the evening.

W. H. Lord, Sec. V. B. S.

Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 8:30 a. m., arrives at 3:15 p. m.

Northern and Western closes at 3:15 p. m., arrives at 9:30 a. m.

All mail for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go on the same day.

Barre mail arrives daily at 8:30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.

Barre mail arrives daily at 10:00 p. m.; departs daily at 4:00 a. m.

Danville arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 1-2 o'clock, a. m.; departs same days at 3 o'clock p. m.

Barton arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:30 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30 a. m.

Hendee, by Worcester and Elmire, arrives Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:00 p. m.; departs same days at 9:30 a. m.

Chelsea arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 p. m.; departs same days as Danville.

Calais mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

Berlin from two to six times a week.

Office hours from 7:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, by mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, by village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited.

C. W. WILLARD.

Vermont Historical Society.

The twenty second annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society will be held at the Historical Room in the State House, Montpelier, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Annual address will be pronounced by the Rev. William S. Balch of Ludlow, Vt., and several biographical sketches of distinguished Vermonters will be read on the occasion.